

A
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F A
S E T of P R I N T S
O F

Roman History;

CONTAINED IN
A S E T of E A S Y L E S S O N S.

By Mrs. TRIMMER.

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DESCRIPTIVE
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Human History

of the



By

W. D. M.

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A
DESCRIPTION of PRINTS
OF
ROMAN HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE history of Rome is usually divided into three parts :

1. The REGAL STATE,
2. The COMMONWEALTH,
3. The EMPIRE.

During the first, it was governed by seven successive kings ; during the second, the senate governed without a king ; dur-

ing the third, Rome was under the government of emperors, to whom all nations conquered by the Romans were also in subjection.

I. THE REGAL STATE.

Number I.

ÆNEAS landing at LATIUM.

ÆNEAS, the son of Anchises, escaped from Troy with a few followers, when that famous city was burnt; and after many adventures, landed at Latium, which was at that

time the principal city in Italy. The king and people of Latium, alarmed at seeing a number of armed men encamped on their shores, at first opposed their landing; but as soon as they heard an account of the distresses of the Trojans, they granted them a hospitable reception; and king Latinus, who reigned at that time, gave his daughter, Livinia, in marriage to Æneas, who came into possession of the kingdom at the death of Latinus. Æneas reigned four years, and then was unfortunately drowned, being driven into a river by his enemies, as he was fighting in battle.

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Ascanius, a son whom Æneas had before he came to Latium, succeeded him in the throne, and reigned thirty-eight years; after his death the crown was given to Sylvius, the son of Æneas and Lavinia.

Sylvius was succeeded by thirteen kings of the same race, who, for nearly four hundred years reigned at Alba, a city which Ascanius had made the capital of Latium.

The two last of these kings, named Numitor, and Amulius, were brothers; and it was agreed between them, that Numitor, should have the kingdom, and

the other a great deal of treasure; but Amulius made use of his riches to gain the kingdom, and prevailed on the people by gifts and bribes, to drive his brother away.

What a wicked man was Amulius, to love power and riches better than he loved his own brother!

Number II.

ROMULUS and REMUS presented by FAUSTILUS to his Wife LAURENTIA.

NUMITOR had a son, named Lausus, whom his cruel uncle contrived to

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have murdered at a hunting match: he had also a daughter, named Rhea Sylvia, whom Amulius treated in a very tyrannical manner. This unfortunate princess had two little boys, whom the king commanded to be thrown into the Tiber, and then condemned their mother to be shut up in prison for life.

The poor babes were put into a wooden trough, and laid at the brink of the river, which at that time overflowed its banks; but God caused the wind and stream to carry the water away from them, so that they were not drowned. Faustus, the man who

looked after Amulius's cattle, passing that way, found them, and carried them home to his wife Laurentia, who nursed them as if they had been her own children, and named them Romulus and Remus. Laurentia was by some people called Lupa, or the wolf; and this gave occasion for it to be said, that Romulus and Remus were suckled by a wolf.

Faustilus, who knew whom the children were, took great care of them, and they grew up to be fine young men; and at last were told the history of their preservation, which made them deter-

mine to destroy the usurper: they got others to join with them, and killed Amulius in his palace. Numitor was then restored to the throne, after having been deposed forty-two years.

Number III.

A VIEW of the City of ROME in its First
rude State.

AS soon as Romulus and Remus had settled their good grandfather Numitor on the throne, he advised them to build a city for themselves, and furnish-

ed them with materials for the purpose ; and also gave leave to as many of his subjects as chose it to join with them ; but unfortunately, the two brothers quarrelled, and at last there was a battle fought, in which both Remus and Faustilus were killed.

After the death of Remus, Romulus, who was about eighteen years of age, continued the building ; and a little city was raised on the Palatine hill, which was afterwards called Rome ; it measured a mile round, and contained about one thousand houses, or rather mean cottages. The walls even of Romulus's

palace were made of rushes, and it was thatched at the top. There were no regular streets, for every one built his own habitation where he liked best ; so that city, which, in process of time, became the metropolis of the known world, was at first no better than a little contemptible village. No place should be despised merely for its mean appearance, or the poverty of its inhabitants ; for industry and valour may, in time, raise it to opulence.

The foundation of Rome is supposed to have been laid 748 years before the birth of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST.

Number IV.

ROMULUS recommending the PLEBEIANS to
the Protection of the PATRICIANS.

ROMULUS, the First KING of ROME.

WHEN the city of Rome was built,
the people made Romulus King, and
he immediately set about making laws ;
for he knew there could be no govern-
ment without them. He divided his
subjects into two parts, according to
their birth and dignity ; those of high

rank he called *Patricians*, those of low rank *Plebeians*; the first were to fill the great offices in the state; the second to till the ground, feed cattle, follow trades, and serve as soldiers in the army. To bind the Patricians and Plebeians together, Romulus recommended the latter to the protection of the former, and gave the Plebeians liberty to choose their own protectors; each protector was called a *Patron*, and the person he protected was called a *Client*. It was the duty of patrons to do every thing in their power to secure the peace and happiness of their

clients; and of clients to assist their patrons; they were never to accuse each other, or take contrary sides in any dispute. This patronage maintained harmony and concord in the nation, for above six hundred years, and proved, that the kinder the higher ranks of people are to the lower, and the more respectful the latter are to their superiors, the more happiness they will all enjoy.

The ROMAN FORM of GOVERNMENT.

ROMULUS knew that a king cannot well govern a nation, without persons to assist him, in making and executing the laws; neither did he wish to have his own will in every thing; he therefore divided the state into three parts, viz. *King, Senate, and People.*

The KING's office was to take care of religious matters, to be guardian of the laws, and to decide great causes between man and man, to call the

Senate together, and assemble the people, and confirm what the greatest number of them agreed to. Abroad, and in time of war, he was to command the army: to do whatever he thought fit. He was to have twelve men called Lictors, each armed with fasces, that is, an ax tied up in a bundle of rods; these were to punish such as disobeyed the law, either by cutting off their heads, or scourging them.

The *Senate* consisted of a hundred persons, chosen from among the Patricians; these were called *Senators*, nine-

ty-nine of them were chosen by the people, and one by the King; the last was called *Prince of the Senate*, and he was the chief governor in the city when the King was absent.

The *People* had the privilege of making magistrates, enacting laws, and resolving upon any war that was proposed by the King.

Romulus forbade all arts and trades that were likely to promote luxury; and made excellent laws for the administration of justice; but, unhappily for him and his subjects, they were heathens, and supposed that there were a number of

the gods and goddeſſes, who were as whim-
laſt ſical and capricious as mortals ; ſo in-
he ſtead of a holy worſhip, like that which
hen Chriſtians are taught to pay to the Crea-
tor of all things, Romulus required
ak- his people to practiſe ſuch ridiculous
re- ceremonies, as children now would
fed laugh at ; and theſe, with additional
ones, were continued even when Rome
des was at its higheſt pitch of glory.

Number V.

The SABINE WOMEN interposing between
the TWO ARMIES.

ROMULUS prevailed on a number of people from other countries to join him, and increased his colony very much; but most of his followers had no wives, and they could not well manage their household affairs without them; so Romulus made a great feast, and exhibited fine fights, which drew the neighbouring people together, a-

among whom were a great number of young women; but in the midst of their diversion, the Romans rushed in among the strangers, and carried off some hundreds of their daughters, and obliged them to marry such husbands as Romulus chose for them.

This outrage incensed the neighbouring nations very much; and at last there was a dreadful war between the Romans and Sabines, in which the latter got possession of the city; at length the women (having been kindly treated by their Roman husbands) resolved, through the advice

of a very sensible lady, called Hersilia, to try to put an end to it: so Hersilia and the rest dressed themselves in deep mourning, and taking their little babes in their arms, went to the field of battle, and ran in among the troops, begging them to desist. Upon this the warriors on both sides let fall their weapons, and soon after came to an agreement, that Romulus and Tatius, the Sabine king, should reign both together in Rome.

The Sabine women acted in a very becoming manner on this occasion; for it is proper for women to do every thing

in their power to promote peace, both
in publick and private life.

Number VI.

ROMULUS on his JUDGMENT SEAT.

ROMULUS and Tatius reigned together about five years; and then the latter lost his life in battle, and Romulus became once more sole king of the Romans. He had, in the course of his reign, several wars with neighbouring nations, by which he enlarged his dominions, and increased the number of

his subjects. He also took in the hill Saturnius, which was afterwards called the Capitol, and built on it a citadel, with towers and ramparts.

As Romulus had made many good laws to promote the happiness of his subjects, he resolved to have them obeyed; and, therefore, when peace was established in his kingdom, he had his judgment seat set up in a very public place, and there he frequently sat, and had those who broke the laws brought before him; some of whom, according to the nature of their offence, he condemned to be executed, and others

to be scourged in the view of all the
people.

In the latter part of his reign Romu-
lus grew proud, and was thought to set
himself up too much above the senate,
so they contrived to have him put to
death privately, and then told the com-
mon people, who loved him very much,
that he was gone to heaven to be one of
the gods; and they built a temple to his
honour, and worshipped him under the
name of the god *Quirinus*.

The Roman dominions, at the time
Romulus died, consisted of a great part
of Latium, a considerable addition from

the country of the Sabines, and a small part of Heturia. The army of Romulus amounted to forty-six thousand foot and one thousand horse. He reigned thirty-seven years.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the Second King of
ROME.

AFTER the death of Romulus the people could not agree about the choice of another king; but at length Numa Pompilius, a Sabine, a man of great virtue and knowledge, was fixed upon. Numa was at first very unwilling to be

made a king, for he lived happily as a private person, and was very fond of books, and did not at all like to go out to battle, as the kings of Rome had frequent occasion to do; however, when he was told that a man of his moderation was a very proper person to govern such a people as the Romans, he yielded; for he thought, as every one thought to think, that whoever has an opportunity of serving his country, should give up his own private inclinations.

This king established a number of good laws, and was universally beloved

by his people, whose manners he greatly improved: he died at the age of eighty, after having reigned forty-three years in perfect peace.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the Third King of
ROME.

FOR some time after the death of Numa, the Senate governed the kingdom; but at length Tullus Hostilius, a noble Roman, was made king: he was of a very imperious temper, and fond of war; at first he was extremely

generous to the poorer part of his subjects, which made him beloved. In his reign, Alba, of which Numitor was formerly king, was added to Rome; and he took into the city the hill Coelius, for the accommodation of the people he brought from Alba. Tullus also conquered another nation, called the Fidenates. The Sabines were by this time grown a very powerful people; but in an engagement between them and the Romans, Tullus gained a complete victory, and reduced them very much; after a few years they had ano-

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ther war, in which the Sabines were
again defeated.

Tullus reigned thirty-three years; he
is said to have been killed, with his
whole family, by lightning.

ANCUS MARTIUS, the Fourth King of
ROME.

ANCUS Martius was the grandson
of Numa, whose example he endeavour-
ed to imitate; he was of a very pacific
disposition, but was obliged to engage
in wars with the neighbouring nations,
in which he gained great advantages

over them; and by his victories enriched his subjects.

This king added the Aventine Mount to the city, and adorned Rome with some magnificent buildings, and reigned over it twenty-four years. He was loved and respected in his life, and his death was universally lamented.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the Fifth King of
ROME.

LUCIUS Tarquinius Priscus, whose original name was Lucumo, was the son of a Corinthian merchant; he had

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acquired great wealth, and settled in
Italy.

Ancus Martius, the late king, having
a very high opinion of Lucius, had
made him guardian to his two sons,
who were called the Martii; but, as
soon as the king was dead, Lucius used
all his arts to get the kingdom for him-
self, and obtained it. He chose from
the Plebeians one hundred persons, emi-
nent for their valour and wisdom, and
added them to the Senate. Those Se-
nators whom Romulus had chosen from
the Patricians, were called *Conscrip-
t Fathers*; those whom Tarquin added,

were called *Senators of a lower Rank*; the Senate now consisted of three hundred members.

Tarquin had successful wars with the Latins, the Hettrurians, and the Sabines; and obliged the Hettrurians to accept him for their sovereign; in acknowledgement that they did so, this people sent him a purple robe very richly embroidered, a crown of gold, a sceptre with an eagle at the top, and a throne of ivory. When this war was ended, Tarquin made use of these regalia, and never after laid them aside. As soon as peace was established, Tar-

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quin set about beautifying, cleansing,
and fortifying the city, which became
a very fine place. He built the Circus,
and instituted the Roman games. The
sons of Ancus were extremely angry at
the perfidy of Tarquin, but were obliged
to submit; however, they resolved to
get the kingdom from him, if possible;
but no opportunity offered; so at last,
when Tarquin was grown old, they
hired two assassins to murder him, who
pretended to be shepherds that had quar-
relled, and went to the king for justice;
one of them struck Tarquin with an
axe in his palace, so that he died: it

was discovered that the Martii had employed the murderers, and they were obliged to flee away.

Lucius Tarquinius reigned thirty-eight years; he governed his people with equity.

Number VII.

TULLIA driving over the dead Body of her FATHER.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the Sixth King of ROME.

SERVIUS Tullius was the son of a woman who had been slave to Tanaquil,

the late king's wife. Tanaquil was so fond of Servius, that she had persuaded her husband to adopt him; that is to say, call him his son, and treat him as a parent does his own child. Tarquin gave Servius a good education; and when he grew old, employed this adopted son to manage his kingdom.

When Tarquin was dead, Tanaquil and Servius together, contrived to keep his death a secret, pretending that he was only wounded; and, in the mean time, Servius persuaded the people to insist on his being made king, contrary to the will of the Senate, who refused.

to confirm their choice ; however, Servius was established on the throne, and reigned with equity for many years : finding himself growing old and infirm, he had determined to lay down his office, and leave the people to choose another king ; but before he put his design in execution, he came to a tragical end. The late king Tarquin had two sons, who were married to Servius's two daughters ; Lucius, the elder prince, who was of a fiery, obstinate temper, liked his brother's wife, whose name was Tullia, better than his own ; and she liked him better than she did the

prince she was married to ; so they contrived to murder their respective consorts, and were married together : after this, Lucius went to the Senate house, and placed himself on the throne ; and when the king came, and attempted to pull him from it, the prince threw the poor old king down, and hurt him very much. Tullia arrived at the Senate house just as the king was attempting to go to his palace, and persuaded her husband to send soldiers after him to dispatch him : this unnatural daughter then mounted her chariot, in order to return home, and passing through the

on- street where the dead body of her fa-
on- ther lay weltering in blood, she obliged
ter her charioteer to drive over it.

se, This account of Tullia should be a
nd warning to children not to give way
to to passion and pride in their early years ;
he since they cannot tell what monsters
ery they may in time become, if they do
te so. Servius added three hills to the
ng city, and surrounded the wall with a
er ditch. He was the first that ordained
to the *Censors*, whose business it was to
er take an account of the number of peo-
to ple, &c. that they might be equally
e

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taxed. In his time Rome contained
eighty-four thousand citizens.

Number VIII.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, the Seventh and last
King of ROME.

LUCRETIA spinning with her MAIDS.

TARQUIN behaved in such an im-
perious manner, that his people named
him *Superbus*, or the *Proud*; he cared
neither for Senate nor people, but made
his own will the law; and caused all
whom he suspected to have been friends

to the late king, or who were possessed of great wealth, to be put to death; among the latter was a relation of his own, named Marcus Junius, who had a son, named Lucius Junius, a young man of great understanding and learning; but when his father and elder brother were killed, in order to save his life, he pretended to be a fool, and Tarquin took him into his family to make sport for them, and called him Brutus.

Tarquin, by treachery and deceit, gained great advantages over the Latins and other nations, and among the rest,

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engaged in a war with a people called the Rutili, whose capital city the Romans besieged; the city was called Ardea. During the siege, the Roman officers, who had a great deal of leisure, used to entertain each other at their respective quarters; one day, when Sextus Tarquinius, the eldest son of Tarquin, was entertaining his brothers, and his cousin Collatinus, they talked about their wives; and each boasted that he had the best, till they almost quarrelled about it; at length it was agreed, that the whole party should mount their horses and ride to Rome, to see how

led their ladies were employed. They accordingly went, and found the king's daughters engaged in feasting and diversions; but Lucretia, Collatinus's wife, was spinning with her maids; so all agreed to give her the preference, and Sextus, from that time liked her better than his own wife, and tried to persuade her to love him better than her husband; but Lucretia resolved to continue a good wife to Collatinus, which so enraged Sextus, that he told Lucretia, that he would tell every body she was a wicked woman: Lucretia thought people would believe him, so she took a

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-resolution to put an end to her own
-life; and went to Rome, and sent for
-her husband and all her relations, and
-having told them of the wickedness of
-Sextus, immediately stabbed herself to
-the heart with a dagger, and fell dead
-at her husband's feet.

- Had Lucretia been a Christian, she
-would have known that it was her
-duty to bear slander with patience
-but heathens were brought up with
-very proud notions, and thought
-it was noble to kill themselves when
-they were unhappy.

The End of the REGAL STATE.

BRUTUS, who was present when Lucretia killed herself, immediately assumed his real character, and drawing the dagger from her breast, took a solemn oath, that he would drive Tarquin from the throne, and use his utmost endeavours to destroy all his wicked race; and the rest of the company joined in the same. Brutus then advised them to endeavour to change the Roman government to a commonwealth; and he and his party pursued

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such measures, that Tarquin and his
family, by a decree of the Senate, were
banished for ever from Rome; and
ended the Regal State, after it had con-
tinued two hundred and forty-five years.
Tarquin had reigned twenty-five years.

The COMMONWEALTH of ROME.

Number IX.

THE CONSULAR STATE.

BRUTUS passing SENTENCE on his SONS.

AN end being put to the Regal power, a Republic was determined on its stead; that is to say, a government without a king at the head of it; and two magistrates were to rule the state for one year only, who were to be called *Consuls*. Brutus, and Collatinus,

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the husband of Lucretia, were fixed
upon to be the first Consuls. Tarquin
made very vigorous attempts to recover
his kingdom, and engaged even the sons
of Brutus himself, and the nephew of
Collatinus in his party; the conspiracy
was discovered, and the conspirators
brought before the tribunal of the con-
suls: each of the prisoners were there
fastened to stakes, with their hands tied
behind them. Brutus thought it his
duty to prefer the good of the State to
the happiness of his own family; and
finding that his sons had no excuse to
make for their crime, he condemned

them both to die; and they were executed in the presence of their father.

The behaviour of Brutus was reckoned very noble and honourable; but his virtue was the virtue of a heathen: a christian father would not have been so rigid; neither would a christian people have suffered such a sacrifice to have been made by a parent, though the young men had been guilty of a crime that deserved the punishment they suffered.

Collatinus being inclined to spare his nephews, deferred their execution to another day; but the people insisted on

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their being put to death a short time
afterwards.

Brutus suspecting from his lenity,
that his colleague favoured Tarquin,
prevailed on the people to insist on his
being removed from the Consulship,
and Publius Valerius was chosen in his
stead. In a short time after Brutus
was killed in battle by Ancus, the son
of Tarquin, who at the same instant
received his death's wound from Brutus.
The Roman ladies mourned a whole
year for Brutus on account of his re-
venging the ill-treatment that Lucretia

had met with. In this first year there were five Consuls.

Number X.

MUCIUS before PORSENNA.

AMONG those whom Tarquin engaged in his interest was Porsenna, one of the kings of Etruria, who, with his troops, besieged the city of Rome, and occasioned great distress among its inhabitants.

Mucius, a young man of great courage, disguised himself like a peasant,

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and entered the camp of Porfenna,
whom he found sitting on his throne,
with his Secretary, paying his troops;
Mucius, taking the Secretary for the
king, stabbed him to the heart, on
which he was seized and brought before
the king. "Who are you?" said Por-
fenna, "and what was your design?"
"I am a Roman;" replied Mucius,
"and my design was, to deliver my
country from a cruel enemy; you have
seen what I can *do*; now see what I
can *suffer*; nor am I the only one to
fear, there are three hundred youths like
me, who have conspired for your des-

struction." He then ran his hand into a pan of burning coals, and held it a considerable time without minding the pain. Porfenna, struck with the bravery of Mucius, granted him his life, returned him his dagger, and sent him back in safety to Rome.

In a short time, Porfenna, being convinced that Tarquin was unworthy of his assistance, abandoned him, and shewed great friendship to the Romans.

Mucius acted a truly noble part: it is the duty of every man to have the good of his country at heart; and in war-time such stratagems as he used are

always allowed of. How admirable was his courage, in bearing the pain of burning with so much resolution ! by this mean he saved himself from much greater torments that would have been inflicted on him. In times of danger, it is always best to summon up fortitude, for those who are known to be courageous are honoured even by their enemies, while cowards are despised by their very friends, even in their childhood.

The APPOINTMENT of a Dictator.

THE Romans were next engaged in war with the Sabines, and gained a great victory, under their good Consul Publius Valerius, to whom they had given the name of *Poplicola*, or *the Popular*, on account of his courteous behaviour to the people. Poplicola was a very worthy man, not at all ambitious of enriching his own family; for he wisely thought, that the best portion he could bestow on his children, was a

virtuous education. At the time of the Sabine war, he was old, and died soon after the victory he obtained over them; his death was universally lamented, and the ladies paid the same respect to his memory as they had done to that of Brutus.

Tarquin prevailed on the Latins to join him, as the Senators and Plebeians were at variance, the latter refusing to go to war, unless their debts were paid by the public, which the others would not consent to; the Consuls not knowing what to do, proposed to elect a magistrate, called a *Dictator*, with absolute

power over all ranks, and even over the laws themselves; this was agreed to, and Lartius was made first Dictator of Rome, and was a king in every respect but the name; he kept his office six months, and then resigned it, a truce with the enemy being agreed on. From this time it became a custom to elect a Dictator whenever the State was thought to be in danger.

At the end of the year the war was renewed with Tarquin and the Latins, which continued for some time; but at length the Latins submitted to the Romans, and Tarquin retired into a foreign

A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
country, where he died, in the ninetieth
year of his age.

TRIBUNES of the PEOPLE appointed.

IN a short time, the people not being
able to prevail on the Senate to pay
their debts, grew discontented, and
many of them resolved to quit Rome,
and erect another government among
themselves; accordingly, a number of
them, headed by a Plebeian, named Si-
cinius Bellutus, removed to a moun-
tain about three miles from Rome; at
length, through the wise counsels of

Menius Agrippa, one of the Senators, they were prevailed on to return, on condition that new officers, under the title of Tribunes of the People, should be appointed to examine every decree made by the Senate, to see whether it was likely to injure them. The Tribunes of the people were at first five in number, but were afterwards increased to ten.

Number XI.

CORIOLANUS yielding to the SOLICITATIONS
of his MOTHER.

WHILE the disagreements between

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the Senate and people continued, Corio-
lanus, a noble Roman, gave them such
offence, that he was condemned by the
Tribunes to perpetual banishment.

Coriolanus had many friends, for he
had fought bravely for his country: he
disdained to make use of complaints and
lamentations; but after having taken a
tender leave of his mother, wife, and
children, he departed from Rome, and
put himself under the protection of
Tullus Atticus, a man of great power
among the Volscians.

In a short time there was war be-
tween the Romans and the Volscians,

and Coriolanus and Tullus commanded the Volscian army, and were so successful, that at length they resolved to besiege Rome. The citizens now repented of their rashness in banishing Coriolanus, and sent deputies to offer to restore him, if he would draw off his army, but he would listen to no solicitations; at last, his mother and wife, accompanied by the principal ladies of Rome, went to his camp, and entreated him to spare his country. When Coriolanus first beheld them, he resolved to remain inflexible, and called his officers together to witness his re-

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solution. His mother addressed him in
the most affecting terms ; his wife and
children implored mercy and protection ;
their companions shed tears, and uttered
bitter lamentations. Coriolanus could
no longer resist, he flew to his mother,
who was kneeling before him, and cried
out, “ O, my mother ! thou hast saved
Rome, but lost thy son ! ” and imme-
diately gave orders to draw off the
army. One cannot wonder that Corio-
lanus should yield ; but it was certainly
wrong in him, at first to go against his
country, and afterwards to withdraw the
army without the consent of Tullus and

the Volscians. It is said that Corio-
lanus was slain in Rome by the people,
and buried there.

Number XII.

CINCINNATUS returning to his FARM.

THE following year there were fresh
disturbances in Rome; and the two
Consuls, Manlius and Fabius, were
obliged to have a Dictator. The per-
son fixed upon was Quintus Cincinnatus,
a man of great merit, but of an hum-
ble mind, whose delight was to cul-

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tivate his farm with his own hands.
When the deputies from the Senate arrived, they found him holding the plough, and dressed like a husbandman, and had great difficulty to prevail on him to accept the office, and dress himself in the fine robes they brought for him; however, he at length, from a hope of serving his country, complied with their request; but said to his wife, as they were conducting him away, "I fear, my Attilia, that for this year our little fields must remain uncultivated."

Cincinnatus behaved with so much

wisdom, that he settled the disputes which had occasioned his being made Dictator, and then resigned his office, and gladly returned to his rustic occupations, which he enjoyed with double relish, after the fatigues of grandeur.

Shortly after this, Rome was invaded by a foreign enemy, the Volsci, and the Æqui joined to attack it. Cincinnatus was again made Dictator, and chose for the master of his horse, Tarquinius, another worthy man, who, like himself, scorned to obtain riches by dishonourable means.

A furious battle was fought, the

64 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
Æqui defeated, and the honour of
Rome preserved. Cincinnatus again
resigned his office, and refusing the
great rewards which were offered him
by the Senate, retired once more to his
cottage and his fields.

The End of the CONSULAR STATE, and the
Appointment of the DECENVIRI.

THE Commonwealth of Rome con-
tinued for sixty years, subject to con-
tinual disputes, at length it was deter-
mined, that a written body of laws
should be drawn up, and Ambassadors

were sent, with great pomp, to the Greek cities in Italy, and to Athens, to copy some of the laws which had rendered them famous. In about a year these Ambassadors returned, and brought with them a set of laws contained in ten tables, to which were added two more; and this collection of laws was called the Twelve Tables.

Ten of the principal Senators were appointed to examine these laws, with power to model them as they thought fit. The ten officers were called Decemviri, and they gained absolute authority over the people, and oppressed

66 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
them very much. The Volsci and
Æqui began a fresh war; and there
was dreadful confusion in the State, for
the Decemviri acted in the most ar-
bitrary manner; but a tragical event at
length put an end to their oppression.

Number. XIII.

VIRGINIUS killing his DAUGHTER.

AS Appius, one of the Decemviri
was sitting on the tribunal, a beautiful
young lady, named Virginia, passed
with her attendant; Appius admired

and her greatly, and wished to have her for
his wife; but finding, on inquiry, that
she was going to be married to Julius,
who had formerly been one of the Tri-
bunes of the people, he resolved to
break the match. With this view he
employed a wicked wretch, named
Claudius, to seize Virginia, under pre-
tence that she was his slave; Claudius
followed the instructions that had been
given him, and entering the school to
which Virginia went every day, drag-
ged her away from the midst of her
companions, and led the weeping maid
to the tribunal of Appius, who gave

68 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
judgment, that she belonged to Claudius.

Virginus, the father of Virginia, was an officer, and at that time absent with the army; but news of this event being brought to him, he immediately hastened to Rome, and claimed Virginia as his daughter; but the wicked Appian adjudged her to be the property of Claudius; and commanded the Lictors to disperse the multitude. Poor Virginia, greatly terrified, endeavoured to get away; but the Lictors seized on her, and were going to deliver her to Claudius, when her father entreated to take

Clas last farewel of a child whom he so
early loved. Virginius then embraced
her, and wiped away the tears that
flowed from her eyes, and snatching up
a knife, he plunged it into her bosom,
saying out, "My dearest lost child!
thus alone can I preserve thy ho-
nour and thy freedom!" Then cursing
the tyrant Appius, he mounted his horse,
and rode directly to the camp.

This event raised a general hatred
against Appius, who was soon after
thrown into prison, where he, and an-
other of the Decemviri, named Oppius,
called themselves; the other eight De-

70 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
cenviri went into voluntary exile, and
Claudius was banished.

After this, other nations gained advantages against the Romans, and there were fresh disturbances in the State; at length it was agreed to elect, instead of Consuls, officers called *Military Tribunes*. In a short time these were deposed, and the Consuls restored; and to assist them, *Censors* appointed: the two first Censors were Papirius and Sempronius, both Patricians; the order of Censors continued for near one hundred years.

Number XIV.

RENNUS and his Troops killing the VENERABLE MEN.

CAMILLUS Furius, one of the Military Tribunes, gained great honour by his victories. He performed many memorable actions, (which there is not room to relate in this little book;) notwithstanding which, this great man was obliged afterwards to quit Rome in disgrace, through a false accusation. The Tribunes exulted over him, but

had soon cause to repent their ill-treatment; for the Gauls, who about two hundred years before had settled in the northern parts of Italy, and driven many of the original inhabitants away, at length, under the command of Brennus, their king, came against Rome; a terrible engagement ensued, in which the Romans were defeated, with the loss of forty thousand men; and all those who could bear arms took shelter in the capitol, the rest of the inhabitants fled to the neighbouring towns.

After having vanquished the Roman

ill- army, Brennus marched on to Rome,
out and on entering the city, was astonish-
in ed to find it without inhabitants ; at
ven- last he arrived at the Forum, the place
ay, where the Senators met ; here he was
of struck with the sight of a number of
inft- venerable Senators, and Priests, in their
ed, robes, sitting on their ivory seats, re-
ed, solving to die rather than leave the
en ; city in which they had lived with so
ook much honour. At first the Gauls took
the them for the gods of Rome ; but one
ing of the soldiers ventured to pull the
beard of one of these venerable men,
ran who, shocked with the indignity, gave

74 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
him a blow on the head with his ivory
staff, and the soldier immediately killed
him; on which the other Gauls fol-
lowed his example, and put the rest to
death without mercy.

After this, the Gauls set fire to the
city, and burnt it to the ground.

Number XV.

PONTIUS COMMINIUS climbing to the
CITADEL.

BRENNUS next determined to at-
tempt the Capitol, and surrounded

with his army; but a brave man, named Pontius Comminius, contrived, with great difficulty, to climb up to the citadel, and inform the Senate, that their old faithful commander, Cammillus, had, with some people of the place to which he retired, obtained a victory over some of the Gauls; on which the Senate resolved to make Cammillus Dictator, and Pontius was dispatched to make the decree known; soldiers from all parts immediately flocked to Cammillus, and he had soon a great army. While Cammillus was taking measures to drive the Gauls away, they

76 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
discovered, by the marks which Pontius
had left, that somebody had been up
the hill, on which Brennus resolved to
take a party of his soldiers, who could
climb well, up the same way; and
that very night they arrived at the
wall, without the Romans having the
least suspicion of their design. It hap-
pened that the dogs slept, but a flock
of geese, which were kept in a court in
the Capitol, heard them, and immedi-
ately began cackling and beating their
wings, which waked one of the offi-
cers, named Manlius, who alarmed the
rest, and the Romans drove the Gauls

away; from this time it was a custom
in Rome to carry a golden image of a
goose, once a year, in triumph, and a
dog was put to a cruel death.

Number XVI.

CAMMILLUS causing the GOLD to be
carried back.

THE Romans not being able to get
news of Cammillus, and being almost
starved for want of provisions, came to
an agreement with the Gauls, who con-
sented to leave the Roman territories,

98 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
on condition of receiving a thousand
pounds weight of gold. While the
two parties were weighing it, and dis-
puting about the weight, news came to
the Romans, that Cammillus was at
hand with a great army. In a short
time he arrived, and being told the
subject of dispute, he ordered the gold
to be carried back to the Capitol,
“ For,” said he, “ the Romans never
ransom their country with gold, but
with iron: I am Dictator of Rome,
and my sword shall purchase peace for
her.” Upon this a battle ensued, and
the Gauls were defeated. So Rome

was delivered from a formidable enemy,
through the courage of one brave man.

As Rome was now nothing but a
heap of ruins, the people proposed to
remove to Veii, a place they had for-
merly taken, but Cammillus persuaded
them not to desert a spot which their
ancestors had rendered so famous; and
they rebuilt the city in the same place.
Cammillus fought bravely for his coun-
try on many other occasions, and was
five times Dictator; at last he retired
from public life, and in a good old age
died of the plague, to the great grief of

A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
all ranks of people ; for he was a most
worthy man.

Number XVII.

FABRICIUS before PYRRHUS.

AMONG the nations with whom the
Romans engaged in war, were the Sam-
nites, a brave and powerful people,
who inhabited a large tract of southern
Italy: they gained, at different times,
great advantages ; but their power gra-
dually lessened, and that of the Romans
increased ; at length the Samnites, un-

able to defend themselves, had recourse to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who promised to come to their assistance; and soon put to sea with a very great army, in which were fifty elephants.

Pyrrhus proposed himself as a mediator between the two armies; but the Romans disdained his offer, and a war was carried on with Pyrrhus for a considerable time, in which he got the advantage, but lost so many of his troops, that he wished to make peace: to this the Romans would not consent, but upon condition that he would withdraw his forces from Italy; they, however,

desired an exchange of prisoners. Among other persons who were employed in this business, was Fabricius, a man remarkable for his great virtues, and for choosing to be poor. Pyrrhus treated him with great civility, and not knowing his character, offered him a present of gold, in hopes of bribing him to persuade the Romans to make peace with him ; but Fabricius would not accept it. The next day Pyrrhus endeavoured to terrify him, by having an elephant, completely armed, suddenly brought behind him, as he was engaged in discourse ; the creature made a dreadful noise, but

Fabricius, far from being terrified, turned about, and with a smile said, 'Neither your gold yesterday, nor your dreadful beast to-day, can make any impression upon me. I do not covet riches: I have few wants; and the little I possess enables me to satisfy them, and sometimes to assist my fellow citizens.' Pyrrhus was so charmed with the integrity of Fabricius, that he released the prisoners, and gave them to his care. Pyrrhus then dispatched a famous orator, named Cineas, to sue for peace on reasonable terms; but the

84 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
Romans insisted that Pyrrhus should
leave Italy.

When Cineas returned, and was asked,
'What kind of a place Rome was?' he
replied, 'That it was a nation of
kings.' After this there was another
battle, and Pyrrhus was defeated, with
the loss of twenty thousand men.

Number XVIII.

The ROMANS throwing FIREBALLS into the
ARMY of PYRRHUS.

FINDING that the Romans would

not make peace, Pyrrhus increased his army, and the next year the Greeks and Romans had a general engagement, in which Fabricius commanded. Pyrrhus, thinking he should be vanquished, brought forth his elephants. The Romans knew that these beasts would not stand fire, so they threw a number of balls among them, composed of flax and rosin; the flame of which made the elephants so furious, that they could not be managed, but ran back upon their own army; the Romans took advantage, and gained a great victory. Pyrrhus soon after resolved to leave Italy,

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and accordingly embarked his troops;
and so ended a war which had continued
six years. The Romans contested
with the Samnites for seventeen years.
The war with Pyrrhus raised the fame
of the Romans, who were now held
in great esteem by other nations; and
their dominions were much larger than
ever, being about five hundred miles
long, and one hundred and thirty broad;
this was about two hundred and sixty-
three years before the birth of our Sa-
viour.

*Number XIX.***THE FIRST PUNIC WAR.**

The ROMANS examining a CARTHAGENIAN VESSEL, in order to improve themselves in the ART of SHIP-BUILDING.

THE Carthagenians were a very powerful people, and the Romans longed to conquer them; the former were in possession of a principal part of the island of Sicily, and only wished to set the natives to quarrelling, that they might become masters of the whole of

it: it happened that a dispute arose between Hiero, king of Syracuse, one of the states of Sicily, and the Mermertines, a little people of the same country, who sought the protection of the Romans; but afterwards put themselves under that of Carthage; in consequence of this, a war began between the Romans and Carthagenians. Hiero having been defeated, submitted shortly after, and became an ally to the Romans, and supplied them with provisions. The chief strength of the Carthagenians lay in their fleets and commerce; but the Romans had no ships of war, and knew

not how to build them. It happened fortunately for them, that a Carthaginian vessel was driven on shore by a storm: this served as a model, and they immediately began preparing a navy. The Consul Decius, a very brave man, was the first commander who ventured to sea with this fleet; yet he gained a victory over the Carthagenians, who lost fifty of their ships; this was in the eighth year of the war.

Number XX.

A SEA-FIGHT between the ROMANS and
CARTHAGENIANS.

AFTER their great success in their first expedition, it was resolved in the Roman Senate, that Regulus and Manlius, the two Consuls, should go with a fleet of three hundred and thirty gallies, and one hundred and forty thousand men to make an invasion on the coast of Africa. Their success was equal to their wishes, they had an en-

engagement with the Carthagenians, and obtained the victory; after which, Regulus, and his army, made a descent upon the coast of Africa, and were as fortunate by land as by sea, for more than eighty towns submitted to them.

The Carthagenians, quite in despair, sent to request Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian general, to command their army; and, under his wise conduct, the Romans were defeated with a dreadful slaughter, and Regulus himself taken prisoner; but as soon as the Romans heard of this disaster, they sent a great fleet and army, which beat

94 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
the Carthagenians both by sea and land,
after this, the war was carried on till
the Carthagenians, desirous of getting
rid of such an enemy from their coasts,
consulted how they should make peace
with the Romans.

Number XXI.

The DEATH of REGULUS.

REGULUS had been kept chained
in a dungeon for four years, the Car-
thagenians supposed that he would re-
joice to be set at liberty; so they sent

him with their Ambassadors, in hopes he would persuade his countrymen to put an end to the war; but before he went they made him promise, that he would return, and forfeit his life if he was not successful.

The Roman people rejoiced to see their old General; but Regulus refused to enter the gates of the city, saying, 'That he was a slave to the Carthaginians, and unworthy to share the honours of his country.' The Senate assembled without the walls, to give audience to the Ambassadors; and Regulus delivered his message; after

94 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
which, being required to give his
opinion, he advised them to continue
the war; and then willingly returned
to the enemy, who were so enraged at
the part he had acted, that after having
inflicted a variety of tortures on him,
they put him into a kind of chest stuck
full of nails, so that he could neither
sit nor lean without great torments, and
there suffered him to die with pain and
hunger.

After the death of Regulus, the war
was carried on for a considerable time;
both parties exerted their utmost skill
and bravery; but at last the Romans

were victorious, both by sea and land; and the Carthagenians were obliged to sue for peace, which was granted to them, upon condition that they should pay a large sum of money, quit Sicily, and never make war against the allies of Rome, or send a vessel of war into the Roman dominions; and that all prisoners should be delivered up without ransom.

Thus ended the first Punic War.

Number XXII.

HANNIBAL swearing ENMITY to the Ro-
MANS.

HAMILCAR, the general who commanded the Carthagenians when Sicily was given up, was a very brave man; and it vexed him exceedingly to be conquered: he soon began to form designs for rendering Carthage superior to Rome, by enlarging the dominions of the former in Spain, and educating his son in such a manner, that after his

death he should pursue his plans. When his son was about nine years old, Hamilcar was sent upon an expedition into Spain; his son entreated to accompany him, which the general consented to, on condition that he would swear to bear a constant enmity to the Romans. Hannibal accordingly laid his hand on the altar, which was raised to one of the idols that the Carthagenians fancied to the gods, and took an oath, that he would hate the Romans, and never be friends with them as long as he lived.

This appears a very shocking resolu-

98 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
tion ; but Hamilcar knew that the Romans would try to ruin Carthage, and that Hannibal could not be friends with them, without betraying his country, which no man should ever be tempted to do ; but had Hamilcar been a christian, he would have been contented with inspiring his son with a love of his country, without desiring him to hate his enemies.

Number XXIII.

The TEMPLE of JANUS shut.

AFTER the end of the Carthaginian

war, the Romans had contests with other nations, and gained additional provinces, at last perfect peace was restored every where, and the Temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa Pompilius, who built it. This Temple was erected on purpose to be open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Number XXIV.

A WAR WITH THE GAULS.

The COMBAT between VIRIDORMARUS and
MARCELLUS.

THE general peace which occasioned the Temple of Janus to be shut, continued but a short time; some of the neighbouring nations took up arms against the Romans. Hamilcar had great success in Spain, and the Romans and Carthagenians began to disagree. A war arose between the Romans and

the Illyrians; the Gauls also took arms; on which the Romans raised a great army; notwithstanding which, the Gauls ventured to invade Italy, and distressed the Romans very much; but after a great deal of bloodshed on both sides, the Roman army, and that of the Gauls, being drawn up for battle, Viridomarus, king of the Gæfataë, one of the allies of the Gauls, advanced before his troops, and challenged the Roman general to single combat, which Marcellus accepted; and the armies retired to wait the event: Marcellus wounded the king in the breast with a

lance, and then threw him off his horse, and soon dispatched him. On this the Romans charged with great fury, and with a small number of troops, defeated a large army of Gauls; in consequence of which, a great part of Gaul became a Roman province. Some of the spoil taken at this time was sent to king Hiero, who continued to be a faithful ally to the Romans.

Number XXV.

THE SECOND PUNIC WAR.

HANNIBAL at the Foot of the ALPS.

THE Carthagenians agreed to the terms proposed by the Romans, at the close of the first Punic war, only because they had not power to resist them, and had resolved to take the first opportunity of breaking the treaty: Hamilcar made considerable conquests in Spain, and Asdrubal, the general who com-

manded in those parts, after the death of Hamilcar, increased them. When Asdrubal died, Hannibal was appointed to succeed him, who retained in his heart the enmity he had formerly sworn to the Romans* and soon found a pretence for besieging the Saguntines, who were in alliance with that people; on this, Ambassadors were sent from Rome, requiring the Carthagenians to desist, and deliver up Hannibal, their general; but instead of doing so, they prepared for a war with the Romans; and com-

mitted the management of it to Hannibal, who was then about twenty-seven years old; he was a very proper person for the purpose, being possessed of great courage and presence of mind.

Hannibal departed from Carthage with a powerful army; and after a fatiguing march, arrived at the foot of the Alps, over which he was to find a way into Italy; it was then the midst of winter, the mountains were covered with snow; the people who dwelt at the bottom of them appeared cloathed in skins, with long shaggy hair; their dwellings were poor mean huts; the

cattle and sheep were, in a manner, stiff with cold: in short, the whole scene together, was enough to strike horror into the beholders; but nothing could subdue the courage of Hannibal, who, in fifteen days, led his troops a-cross these tremendous mountains, and arrived in the plains of Italy: half his army either died of cold, or were cut off by the natives of the Alps.

Number XXVI.

HANNIBAL'S Expedient for drawing off his Army, when enclosed by FABIVS.

AN immense Roman army, under the conduct of Scipio, the Consul, opposed Hannibal; but the Romans were defeated in three battles with great losses; and Hannibal gained such advantages that he hoped to conquer the Romans entirely. After this ill success, Fabius Maximus, a man of great courage and caution, was made Dictator,

108 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
who proceeded with great judgment,
and had once enclosed Hannibal among
mountains, so that it seemed impossible
for him to escape; but that valiant ge-
neral contrived an expedient, by means
of which he drew off his army; this
was, to cause lighted torches to be
fastened to the heads of a great number
of oxen, which were then driven to-
wards the Romans, who seeing such
flames, supposed the whole Carthage-
nian army was coming to attack them,
and fled away in great consternation.

Number XXVII.

MINUTIUS resigning his Authority to FABIUS:

SOON after this, Fabius was recalled to Rome, where the Senate, who had conceived unjust suspicions of him, refused to grant him a sum of money which he had engaged to pay to Hannibal for the ransom of a number of prisoners: Fabius was resolved not to break his word, but sold his own lands to enable him to keep his engagement. When Fabius left the army, he com-

110 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
manded Minutius, his general of the
horse, not to risk a battle in his ab-
sence; but Minutius disobeyed his or-
ders, and gained some small advantages
over the Carthagenians; the news of
this being carried to Rome, the friends
of Minutius contrived to have him
made equal in command with the Dic-
tator, a thing which had never been
known before. When Fabius returned
to the army, it was agreed between him
and Minutius, to divide the troops, and
each to have the command of half the
army. Hannibal soon brought Minu-
tius to an engagement, in which he

and his army would have been totally cut off, if Fabius had not hastened to their relief, and obliged Hannibal to retreat. When the two Roman generals retired to their camps, Fabius did not say a reproachful word against his colleague: Minutius assembled his troops, and told them, That he had learnt by experience, that he was not born to command. “Come then, dear fellow-soldiers,” said he, “and let us offer our services to the Dictator. I will call him *father*, and you ought to give his soldiers the title of *patrons*. It will be a greater glory to conquer *yourselves*,

112 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
than it would have been to conquer
Hannibal." On this he marched his
legions to the Dictator's camp, resigned
his command, and begged that none
of his officers might be degraded, since
he alone was to blame. Fabius em-
braced him, and there was universal joy
in the camp.

Number XXVIII.

ÆMILIUS and LENTULLUS.

THE time being arrived for Fabius
to resign his office, Terrentius Varro,
and Æmilius, the two Consuls, had the

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ommand: Varro was very unfit for so
important a trust, but Æmilius Paulus
was a man of great experience. The
Roman and Carthagenian armies met
at Cannæ; a famous battle was fought,
in which, through the ill management
of Varro, the Romans were defeated
with a great slaughter, and obliged to
fly: Æmilius was mortally wounded,
and finding that he could not reach his
camp, sat down on a stone; where he
was found by Lentullus, a tribune, who
was flying as well as the rest. Lentullus
immediately dismounted, and offered the
Consul his horse; but Æmilius, with

114. *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
a faint voice, replied, "I have lived
long enough, dear Lentullus; fly, and
let me die. Take care to give the
Senate timely notice of our misfortunes,
that they may guard and fortify Rome;
and tell Fabius, I have followed to the
last, the advice he gave me at parting."
Lentullus passed on, and the Carthageni-
an cavalry coming up, they fell upon
Æmilius, and soon put an end to his
life. Varro escaped with only seventy
horse; and among the rest, Minutius
lost his life. It is said, that Hannibal,
after this battle, sent three bushels of
gold rings to Carthage. There were

great rejoicings in Hannibal's camp, at this victory, and the Romans were thrown almost into despair by it; however, they took every measure they could devise, to put their affairs into a better condition; and Hannibal, willing to rest his forces, retired with them to a city called Capua: in the mean while, the two Scipios were very successful in Spain, and Saguntum was retaken; but at last, both these valiant generals lost their lives, and Scipio, son to the Consul who was slain, was appointed in his stead; he was only twenty-three years old.

Number XXIX.

HANNIBAL viewing the Head of ASDRUBAL.

WHILE Hannibal remained at Capua, his soldiers gave themselves up to luxury and intoxication, and were, in a great measure, spoiled for war; and the fortune of this great general soon took an unhappy turn. He had two different engagements with the Romans, in which his army was beaten; he had sent to Carthage for fresh supplies, which they at first were unwilling to grant,

but at length the Senate of Carthage resolved to send Asdrubal, Hannibal's brother, with a number of forces, to his assistance. Asdrubal was met by the Roman Consuls, Livius and Nero, his troops cut off, and he himself taken prisoner. Nero ordered Asdrubal to be beheaded, and the very day that Hannibal expected his brother's arrival, his head was thrown into the Carthaginian camp; and at the same time, Nero sent in chains some of the prisoners he had taken; as soon as Hannibal saw his brother's head, and heard the account which the prisoners brought, "O!

118 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
Carthage! unhappy Carthage!" said
he, "I am sinking under the pressure
of my fate!"

Number XXX.

The Meeting between SCIPIO and HAN-
NIBAL.

YOUNG Scipio, by degrees conquer-
ed Spain, and is said to have obtained
more victories by his mildness and be-
nevolence than by his sword.

It was thought that Scipio would
attack Hannibal in Italy; but instead
of doing so, he formed a plan to carry

the war into Africa, and marched
thither with a great army. In a short
time Scipio defeated Hanno, the Car-
thaginian general, and Syphax his ally,
who had dispossessed Massinissa of the
throne of Numidia. The Carthaginian
Senate now resolved to recall Hannibal
from Italy to oppose the Romans at
home; and he, with great regret, obeyed
their summons, and took leave of Italy
with tears, after having possessed the
most beautiful part of it for fifteen
years.

When it was known that Hannibal
was arrived within five days journey

A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
of Carthage, Scipio prepared his army
for engagement; but the Carthaginian
general desired a meeting with Scipio
to treat of peace, which was granted
and they accordingly met on a large
plain between the two camps, but came
to no agreement; and each prepared to
decide the matter by their swords. A
dreadful battle was fought, and Han-
nibal, though he acted with the utmost
bravery, was at last overcome by Scipio,
and a peace was soon after concluded,
upon the utmost advantageous terms to
the Romans.

Thus ended the second Punic war,

which lasted near seventeen years. Scipio was honoured with a magnificent triumph, and was afterwards called Scipio Africanus.

Number XXXI.

HANNIBAL drinking POISON.

SOON after the conclusion of the second Punic war, the Romans engaged in one with Philip, king of Macedon, and obliged him to sue for peace, which being concluded, the Romans very ge-

nerously restored liberty to the Greeks; this act gained them great reputation.

Hannibal, the Carthagenian general, who had been very ill treated by his countrymen, wandered about from place to place, and at length took shelter at the court of Antiochus, king of Syria; he advised this king to make war on the Romans, and after it had continued some time, Scipio the elder, who was Consul, passed over into Asia with a great army, in hopes of subduing Antiochus; and the great Scipio Africanus served under his brother as his lieutenant. Antiochus had not skill to perform what

Hannibal planned, and the Scipios entirely defeated him. Hannibal, finding the king's favour toward him abate, fled to the court of Prusias, king of Bythia; the Romans, resolving to punish Hannibal for stirring up Antiochus against them, sent Æmelius, one of their most famous generals, to demand him; and Prusias, through fear, was going to deliver him up, when Hannibal, finding no way to escape, desired one of his followers to bring him a cup of poison, which he drank, and so put an end to his life. The elder Scipio, at his return from the conquest of Asia, was

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named Asiaticus. When the Scipios
returned from Asia, Cato, a former
Consul, who had always been an enemy
to Scipio Africanus, contrived to get
him falsely accused of having defrauded
the treasury, and drove him into retire-
ment, where he soon after died.

Cato then directed his malice against
Scipio Asiaticus, who was soon reduced
to beggary; but the Romans afterwards
acknowledged his innocence, and en-
riched him again. A second Macedo-
nian war was proclaimed soon after the
end of the first, against Perseus the

son of Antiochus, who was conquered by Æmelius.*

Number XXXII.

THE THIRD PUNIC WAR.

The CARTHAGENIAN WOMEN cutting off their Hair to make Bow-strings; others carrying Vessels of Gold and Silver.

THE Romans had now arrived to an astonishing height of power and grandeur, many kings were suppliants to

* See Number I. of *Roman Monarchy*—Ancient History, Part First.

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the Senate, and the country produced
a number of learned and ingenious
men; the Roman dominions were very
extensive, and contained a number of
inhabitants.

About the time that Æmelius triumphed after the defeat of the Macedonians, a war began between Massinissa and the Carthagenians; the Romans, under pretence that the Carthagenians had broken their treaty, sent Cato and other Ambassadors to Carthage to make complaints, who, when they returned, related, that they found the city in a most flourishing condition; and Cato,

from that time, endeavoured to excite the Romans to attempt its destruction ; but Scipio Nasica constantly opposed him ; at length, however, war was proclaimed, on which the Carthagenians sent Ambassadors to Rome, offering to yield up their dominions ; notwithstanding this, the Consuls embarked with a large army, and landed on the coast of Africa, to the great terror of the Carthagenians, who soon after delivered up all their arms. Not contented with this, the Consuls required them to abandon their city, that the Romans might level it with the ground.

On this the Carthagenians implored mercy, even with tears ; but the Consuls remained inflexible. Driven by this cruelty to desperation and fury, the Carthagenians resolved to defend their city at all events, and collected together, not only all the brass and iron they could find, but even their vessels of gold and silver, to convert into instruments of war ; the women cut off their hair to make bow-strings, and both men and women worked night and day to complete them.

The Romans met with such resistance as they little expected, and several en-

agements were fought before the walls of Carthage, in which the Carthagenians had the advantage; but the last the Romans conquered them, and totally destroyed the city which had been the rival of Rome for upward of one hundred years. Even the conqueror, Scipio, could not forbear weeping over its ruins. Thus ended the third Punic war. Shortly after Spain became a Province to Rome, and the famous city of Corinth, in Greece, was demolished by them.

Number XXXIII.

The SEDITION of the GRACCHII.

The Death of the younger GRACCHUS.

THE Romans having by their numerous conquests enriched themselves very much, grew proud, luxurious, and avaricious. Sempronius Gracchus, a man of great probity and valour, who had been twice Consul, and gained great renown as a general, married to Cornelia, the daughter of the great Scipio Africanus. He left at his death two sons,

named Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus. Tiberius, the eldest of these, perceiving the corruption that prevailed among the nobility in Rome, resolved to endeavour to get a law restored, called the *Licenian Law*, which enacted, that no person in the State should possess more than five hundred acres of land. Attalus, king of Pergamus,* having, about this time, left his kingdom to the Romans, Gracchus insisted that his riches should be divided among the poor, to enable them to purchase tools

* See Number II. of *Roman Monarchy*—Ancient History, Part First.

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for the cultivation of the land that fell
to their share. Scipio Nasica, his cou-
sin, afterwards called Africanus the se-
cond, was his bitter enemy. Dreadful
contests arose, and at last Tiberius
Gracchus was killed in a tumult, and
his friends persecuted in the most cruel
manner; one of them in particular,
named Caius Billius, was seized, and
shut up in a cask with snakes and vi-
pers, where he perished.

Caius Gracchus, on the death of his
brother, went into retirement, where he
lived for two years, and spent his time
in study; but at length he came forth,

and had soon an opportunity of gaining the favour of the soldiers; but the Senate were jealous of him.

Scipio for some time lived in retirement; but perceiving that there was likely to be fresh disturbances in the State, he hastened to Rome, and would have been made Dictator the next day, but was found dead in his bed, supposed to have been murdered through the instigation of Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who confederated together. From this time Gracchus used every means he could devise to depress the Senate, and exalt

the people ; but after many efforts to accomplish his designs, he was overpowered and obliged to flee from Rome; at last he took shelter in a wood, where he persuaded a faithful slave to kill him, who immediately slew himself, and fell dead upon the body of his master ; the pursuers coming up soon afterwards, cut off the head of Gracchus, and a man, named Sulpitius, carried it home, filled the cavity of the brain with lead, and received from the Consul its weight in gold, as a recompence. After the death of Gracchus, the commotions among the people were appeased.

Number XXXIV.

[THE JUGURTHINE WAR.

JUGURTHA delivered to the ROMANS.

MASSINISSA, king of Numidia, left three sons, who reigned together in perfect friendship. Micipsa, the eldest, survived, and possessed the kingdom alone. Micipsa had two sons, named Heimpfal and Adherbal; his brother Manastabal left two sons, Jugurtha and Guada: two years before his death, Micipsa adopted Jugurtha, and

by this means made him capable of succeeding as joint heir to the throne with his own children.

No sooner was the old king dead, but disputes arose, and Jugurtha having been affronted by Heimpfal, contrived to have him murdered; soon after this, Adherbal fled to the Romans, but Jugurtha bribed the Senate, and they sent Commissioners into Africa to divide the kingdom of Numidia; these Commissioners favoured Jugurtha, by giving him the richest provinces, to which Adherbal submitted: not contented with this, Jugurtha entered

into a war with Adherbal, with a view to get the whole kingdom; and gaining the advantage over him, put all his friends to the sword, and murdered him in a most cruel manner.

The news of this was brought to Rome, and the Senate found themselves obliged, for their own honour, to declare war against Jugurtha; but he bribed the Consuls to make peace with him. The people suspecting this, insisted upon Jugurtha's being summoned to Rome; here he escaped the judgment of the people, but on account of a murder which he committed, he was

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ordered to leave the city, and the war
was renewed, in which Jugurtha gained
a great advantage over the Romans, who
were at that time commanded by a
cowardly general, named Aulus; but
in the space of two years, Jugurtha was
overcome in several battles by Metellus,
who at last drove him out of his do-
minions, and forced him to beg a
peace.

Metellus now expected an easy and
certain victory, but was disappointed in
his expectation, by Marius his Lieu-
tenant, who contrived to get himself

was made Consul, and as such commanded
the army.

Jugurtha, unable to defend himself,
prevailed on Bocchus, king of Mauri-
tania, whose daughter he had married,
to enter into an alliance with him; but
Bocchus finding Marius and Sylla his
Lieutenant, too powerful for him, a-
greed to deliver up Jugurtha, to secure
his own safety. Jugurtha, loaded with
chains, was carried to Rome, where
he was, by order of the Senate, starved
to death in prison. After the end of
the Jugurthine war, Marius gained far-
ther conquests and became very popular.

Number XXXV.

THE SOCIAL WAR.

The SOLDIERS of SYLLA persuading those
of SCIPIO to join their Party.

THE States of Italy having in vain
attempted to gain the freedom of Roman
citizens, which had great privileges
belonging to it, entered into a con-
federacy against Rome, and began what
was called the Social War. After two
years the Senate gave freedom to such

of the States as had not joined the confederacy, and afterwards took the others, one by one, into favour.

Soon after the Social War, it was determined by the Senate, that Sylla, the Consul, who had served under Marius, should go against Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was aiming to obtain the sovereignty of Asia. Marius raised a party to get the command for himself; on which Sylla hastened to Rome with a great army, and a civil war began; Marius fled away and endured a variety of distresses, and Sylla set out on his expedition.

After the departure of Sylla, Marius gained admission into Rome, and exercised great cruelties on the friends of Sylla. As soon as Sylla gained intelligence of these proceedings, he concluded a peace with Mithridates, and prepared to return home. Marius, on hearing of this, gave himself up to excessive drinking and died. As Sylla advanced toward the city, Scipio, one of the Consuls, met him with a great army; and Sylla thought it proper to treat of peace with him; while he was doing so, there was a free intercourse between the camps; and the soldiers

belonging to Sylla displayed to the others the treasures they had gained, and offered to divide them with such of their countrymen as would join their party. Tempted by these offers, all Scipio's army deserted, and the Consul and his son were seized.

After this young Marius (the son of the general) and Carbo, opposed Sylla, and Pompey, afterwards called the Great, joined him; dreadful contests ensued, but at length Sylla's party conquered, and he entered Rome at the head of his army, where he committed horrid

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barbarities, and was a most despoti-
tyrant.

Sylla next obliged the Romans to
make him perpetual Dictator, and
changed the form of government to
his own mind; but when he had con-
tinued to rule with uncontrolled pow-
er for near three years, he, to the great
astonishment of every one, of his own
accord, laid down his office, and retired
into the country, where he abandoned
himself to all manner of excesses, and
died of a loathsome disease.

Number XXXVI.

The Death of SPARTACUS.

SOON after the death of Sylla, there were great disturbances in Rome, occasioned by the following circumstance: A man, named Spartacus, who, with a number of other gladiators, as they were called, was condemned to fight in the public spectacles, for the diversion of the public, made his escape with seventy of his companions, and exhorted them to sacrifice their lives rather

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than submit to such inhuman treatment; by degrees they collected a considerable army; the Senate despising them, sent a few troops against them, who were all cut to pieces.

In a short time the army of Spartacus, consisting of peasants, slaves, and deserters, amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand men, and a war was carried on against them for three years; at length Cinnius Crassus had the command of the Roman army; and after a furious battle, subdued the rebels. Spartacus conducted himself with the utmost bravery; for being wounded in

the thigh by a javelin, he fought upon his knees, till covered with wounds, he fell down upon a heap of slain and expired. Such of his soldiers as escaped, were cut off by Pompey, who met them in his return from Spain.

Shortly after the conclusion of the war with Spartacus, Pompey and Crassus were made Consuls, and fresh disturbances arose through the jealousies which subsisted between them; each had done signal services for his country, but each refused to be the first to disband his army. The people dreaded to see Rome again involved in a

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civil war, and on their knees implored
the Consuls to be reconciled ; on which
they embraced each other, and dis-
missed their troops, but still exerted
their utmost endeavours to gain popu-
larity. Pompey, as a general, was the
favourite of the people ; and Crassus
was the richest man in Rome, and
very liberal of his gifts. Pompey was
soon sent to command a fleet against
some dangerous pirates who infested
the seas, and returned victorious. After
this, he was appointed to have the
command of the army against Mithri-

dates, and went into Asia for that purpose.

Number XXXVII.

CICERO speaking an ORATION against
CATALINE.

DURING Pompey's absence from Rome, a dreadful conspiracy was formed, consisting of a number of profligate young men, and some of the old officers and soldiers belonging to Sylla's army; at the head of these was Cataline, a man of great courage and

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abilities, but very wicked; he had
spent his fortune, and contracted such
debts, that he knew not what course
to take to extricate himself, and was
quite desperate.

It was resolved by Cataline and his
confederates, to set fire to Rome in
several places, and burn all the Se-
nators; this horrid design was fortu-
nately discovered to Cicero, the fa-
mous Orator; and he accused Cata-
line to his face, and afterwards made
an oration against him. Cataline in
a short time left Rome, raised an open
rebellion, and was declared an enemy

to his country ; many of the conspirators were seized, and undoubted proofs produced of their guilt, on which Cicero was styled the Father of his country : among others, Crassus was accused of being in the conspiracy, and acquitted ; but many were put to death.

Number XXXVIII.

POMPEY enters the TEMPLE of JERUSALEM.

POMPEY having obliged Tigranes, king of Armenia, to submit to him,

and put an end to the Mithridatic war, which had continued for twenty-five years, marched toward Jerusalem, which one of his Lieutenants, named Gabinus, was besieging; Pompey arrived on the Sabbath day, and went into the Temple when the Jews were performing their sacrifices, and put a number of them to death; after which he, with several of his followers, entered the Holy of Holies, which none but the High Priest was allowed to enter; but he had so much veneration for the place, that he did not presume to touch any thing. In the same year that Judea

was reduced Augustus Cæsar was born.

The First TRIUMVIRATE.

POMPEY having ended the war, returned to Rome in great triumph, and afterwards lived in the utmost splendor and magnificence, for he was a very vain man. Julius Cæsar, a man of extraordinary abilities, but very ambitious, had lately returned from Spain with vast riches and glory, and was in high esteem with the people; he was well acquainted with the jealousies that sub-

sisted between Pompey and Crassus, and resolved to turn them to his own advantage: with this view he pretended to be a friend to both of them, and first promised Pompey to espouse his cause, and then prevailed on Crassus to join with them, and they all agreed together that nothing should be done in the Commonwealth without their consent and concurrence. This combination, by which the power both of Senate and people was subverted, was called the first Triumvirate. Most people rejoiced at this reconciliation,

but Cato exclaimed that, "Rome had lost her liberty!"

Number XXXIX.

CICERO soliciting the Assistance of his
FRIENDS.

WHEN the Triumvirate was formed, Cæsar contrived to be made Consul, and secured the good-will of the poorer citizens, by making laws in their favour: after this the Triumvirs managed to have such persons

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made Consuls as they could influence.

Cicero continued true to the interests of the Republic, and on this account they resolved on his ruin. Terrified at the measures which his enemies took, Cicero changed his habit, let his beard grow, and went about in deep mourning, soliciting the assistance of his friends, many of whom testified their regard for him, by appearing in the same forlorn garb as himself; among the rest, young Crassus, son of the Triumvir, who had been Cicero's scholar, showed his respect for his master, by going about with him at the head of

twenty thousand young Romans. This persecution ended in the banishment of Cicero; but sometime afterwards he was recalled, and welcomed to his country with general acclamations.

The Triumvirs were appointed to different Provinces, Cæsar had Gaul, Crassus Syria and Judea, and Pompey Spain. Cæsar obtained many victories, among the rest he invaded the Germans and Britons.

Crassus, among other rapacious acts, plundered the Temple of Jerusalem, but soon after lost his life in a war with the Parthians; his head was cut off and

A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
carried to the Parthian king, who caused
melted gold to be poured down his
throat, saying at the same time, "Now
glut thyself with gold."

For a considerable time Pompey at
Rome kept steady to the interest of
Cæsar, taking care to send him proper
supplies of men and money; but at
length he grew jealous of the great re-
putation of Cæsar.

*Number XL.**CÆSAR at the RUBICON.*

CÆSAR soon became sensible of the envy of Pompey, who endeavoured to diminish his power by drawing off part of his army, and then recalling him: at last Cæsar drew towards Italy with his army, and wrote to the Senate, concluding his letter with saying, "If I have not justice done me, I will march to Rome:" on this the Senate

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threatened to declare him an enemy
to his country.

Cæsar continued his march, and at length came to the banks of the Rubicon, a little river that parted Italy from Gaul, with a small army, consisting of five thousand foot and three hundred horse. He halted some time on the bank, considering with himself what course to pursue. If I do not cross this river, said he, I am ruined; and if I do cross it what numbers shall I ruin! After a short pause, he plunged into the river, and his troops followed him, declaring that they were ready

to die in his service. The news of his approach threw the people into the utmost consternation, for they apprehended that he was coming to destroy the city. Pompey resolved to retire to Apulia, and the consuls accompanied him, being determined to share his fortune. Marc Antony, Curio, and Cassius, in the habits of slaves, quitted Rome and joined Caesar.

Number XLI.

The DEATH of POMPEY.

AFTER several engagements, the armies of Cæsar and Pompey met on the plains of Pharfalia, a furious battle was fought, in which Cæsar proved victorious. Pompey fled away, and took shelter in a fisherman's hut; he afterwards got safe to Lesbos, where he had left his wife Cornelia: taking her with him, he determined to apply to Ptole-

...y, king of Egypt, and trusted himself
in a little bark with Septimus, a Roman,
who had formerly served in his army,
and Achilles, the commander of Ptole-
my's forces. Cornelia was in the ut-
most affliction at parting with him,
and had the inexpressible sorrow of
seeing him stabbed by his treacherous
companions, as soon as he reached land.
His head was cut off and embalmed,
his body was thrown naked on the
strand; his faithful servant, Philip, who
had followed him, and a Roman soldier,
made a pile of the remains of a fishing
vessel, and reduced the body to ashes,

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which they carefully collected, and ca-
ried in an urn to his disconsolate widow

Number XLII.

CLEOPATRA and PTOLEMY before CÆSAR

AFTER the battle of Pharsalia
Cæsar pursued his enemy to Egypt
where he was afterwards presented by
one of the murderers with the head and
ring of Pompey. At the sight of the
head, Cæsar burst into tears, and ordered
funeral honours to be paid to it.

There were at this time two com-

competitors for the crown of Egypt, Ptolemy and Cleopatra, his sister, to whom, according to the custom of the country, he was married. Cleopatra being a very ambitious woman, aspired to reign alone. The Roman Senate favoured Ptolemy, but Cæsar took upon himself to decide the matter, and summoned the king and queen to appear before him; when he shewed himself inclined to decide for Cleopatra; at which Ptolemy took offence, and hostilities began; but Ptolemy soon fell into Cæsar's hands, who set him at liberty; the unfortunate prince was soon after drowned, and

Cæsar became sole master of Egypt. He then appointed Cleopatra, and her infant brother to be joint governors of Egypt; and being very fond of the company of Cleopatra, gave himself up to amusement and festivity: however he at length grew tired of this inglorious life, and carried his army against Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, whom he very speedily conquered.*

* See Ancient History, Part II. Number XIX.

Number XLIII.

The Death of CATO.

AFTER his return from the conquest of Pharnaces, Cæsar embarked for Italy, where he arrived at a very critical time. Marc Antony, who governed for him at Rome, conducted himself in a very improper manner, and there were great disturbances in the State, but Cæsar by his prudence soon put a stop to them.

Cæsar then marched into Africa where Pompey's party had rallied their forces under Scipio and Cato, who had for their ally Juba, king of Mauritania. On Cæsar's arrival a battle was fought, Juba and Scipio were killed, and Cato was the only general remaining.

Cato was a man of astonishing resolution and firmness of mind. When the others were slain, he retired to Utica, where he had established a kind of Senate, composed of three hundred Romans: at first he resolved to defend the town, but finding that many of the inhabitants were fearful of a siege, he

desired some of his friends to save themselves by flight, and others to rely on Caesar's clemency. When he had done all he could for his country, he took the desperate resolution of killing himself, that he might not see it enslaved; and calling for his sword, he desired to be left alone, and immediately stabbed himself in the breast. His son and friends hearing him fall, came in and begged he would suffer his wound to be dressed, but he would not consent, and in a short time expired. The death of this great man was very much la-

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mented at Utica, and Cæsar was ex-
tremely concerned when he heard of it.

Number XLIV.

The Death of JULIUS CÆSAR.

THE war in Africa being ended,
Cæsar returned in great triumph to
Rome, and the people were eager to do
him honour; they gave him the title
of ‘*Father of his Country*,’ in return
for which, he made it his study to pro-
mote their happiness, and restored pros-
perity to Rome.

After this, the sons of Pompey raised an army in Spain, but Cæsar soon subdued them. He then applied his mind to embellishing the city with magnificent buildings, rebuilt Carthage and Corinth, and formed designs for future conquests.

Cæsar was generally beloved; but there were a few persons who envied his glory; these raised a report that he intended to make himself *King*, and they entered into a deep conspiracy against him. The chief conspirators were Brutus, whose life Cæsar had saved at Pharsalia, and Cassius, whom he had

pardoned. Brutus had a strong passion for freedom, and though he loved Cæsar, he loved his country still better, and resolved to cut off the man whom he now regarded as a tyrant. Cæsar was repeatedly cautioned to be ware of going to the Senate House on a particular day, but he resolved to venture; no sooner had he taken his place than the conspirators surrounded him, and stabbed him in a number of places; he defended himself with great bravery, but at last seeing Brutus strike, he cried out, "And thou too, my son Brutus!" and being faint with the loss

of blood he fell down at the foot of Pompey's statue, and expired in the sixty-sixth year of his age. After the death of Cæsar, Marc Antony endeavoured, in the most artful manner, to stir up the people to revenge his death, and so far succeeded, that the conspirators found it necessary, for the preservation of their lives, to retire from the city.

*Number XLV.**The Death of BRUTUS.*

OCTAVIUS, Cæsar's adopted son, who was then in Greece, hastened to Rome, on the news of his murder, and depended upon finding Antony his friend; but Antony had ends of his own to answer, and refused to pay Octavius any part of the money that was due to him as Cæsar's heir. Octavius, who was about eighteen years old, very accomplished and engaging in his be-

haviour, won the affections of the people, and raised a powerful party. Antony thinking it dangerous to oppose him, contrived to engage another person, named Lepidus, to unite with him and octavius, under pretence of revenging the death of Cæsar, and so formed what was called the Second Triumvirate, and they determined, under that title, to divide the supreme power among them. After this, dreadful cruelties were committed, and a number of persons of rank put to death, among the rest Cicero, the famous Orator.

Brutus and Cassius went into Greece,

and then separating, each raised an army; at last they drew near to the plains of Philippi, where the army of the Triumvirs were encamped to receive them, and in a short time, a battle was fought, in which Brutus was defeated. Antony, who commanded, was very desirous of taking him prisoner; but Brutus was resolved to die rather than give up his freedom, he, therefore, entreated his friends to kill him, but all at first refused; at last Strato, his most intimate friend, turning his head away, held a drawn sword, and Brutus threw himself on it, and immediately expired;

his head was afterwards sent to Rome, to be thrown at the foot of Cæsar's statue. Cassius, at his own request, was killed by his servant.

Number XLVI.

CLEOPATRA ON THE RIVER CYDNIUS.

AFTER the death of Brutus, the Triumviri, or rather Octavius and Antony, exercised unlimited power; as for Lepidus, he was little regarded. Rome was now no longer a Republic,

the Senate and people had lost their weight in the government. Antony went into Greece, and from thence to Asia; Cleopatra, queen of Egypt (who poisoned her young brother that she might reign alone,) had been accused of furnishing the conspirators with succours, and had received orders from Antony to clear herself from the charge; she, therefore, resolved to go to his court in person, and accordingly sailed down the river Cydnus, with all the pomp and magnificence imaginable; her galley was covered with gold; the sails were of purple silk, and the oars of

silver, which kept time to the sound of flutes and cymbals. In this galley sat Cleopatra herself, on a couch spangled with stars of gold, surrounded by her attendance: rich perfumes were kept burning on the banks of the river, and no article of expense or luxury was omitted. Antony, unfortunately for him, was too great a lover of pleasure, and from this time, was never easy out of the company of Cleopatra. Fulvia, his wife, resenting his ill-treatment of her, made a breach between him and Cæsar, and there was great danger of a civil war; however, Antony left Egypt,

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and he and Octavius were reconciled,
and Fulvia dying, Anthony was married to Octavia, the sister of Octavius, and a general peace was concluded: after this, Antony returned to Cleopatra, and presented to her, as his own gifts, some of the kingdoms belonging to the Roman State, which exasperated the people, and incensed Octavius, who sent Octavia to him under pretence of reclaiming him; Antony commanded his wife to return home, and publicly paid the highest honours to Cleopatra, declared war against Octavius, and assembled his forces at Samos.

Number XLVII.

The Death of MARC ANTONY.

OCTAVIUS raised a fleet and army against Antony, and resolved to contend with him for the sole empire of Rome: Antony was advised not to fight by sea, but he suffered himself to be persuaded by Cleopatra, and taking her with him, engaged with Octavius near the city of Actium, in Epirus, in sight of both armies, which were drawn up on the opposite shores. Vic-

tory was for sometime doubtful; but on a sudden, Cleopatra ordered the sails to be struck, and retreated with the whole Egyptian squadron; Antony followed, on which his army submitted to Octavius.

Antony, sensible that he had lost his glory, was greatly offended with Cleopatra, but was soon reconciled to her. After a while Antony challenged Octavius to a single combat, which he refused; Antony then sent his galleys to engage the enemy, but had soon the mortification to see the two fleets join and sail into the harbour together, and

his troops desert; for Cleopatra had betrayed him; at first Antony was enraged at her perfidy, but she caused it to be reported, that she was dead, which so affected him, that he stabbed himself, but not so as to put an immediate end to his life; soon after he had performed this rash action, he was told that Cleopatra was still alive, on which he caused himself to be drawn up by cords into the tower where she had concealed herself, and expired in her presence, while she uttered the bitterest lamentations.

Soon after this, Cleopatra was seized

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by Proculeius,* and shortly after died
by the bite of an asp.

When Octavius had settled all his
affairs in Egypt and Asia, he returned
to Rome, and had three triumphs; be-
ing now at the height of his wishes,
and sole sovereign of Rome, he was at a
loss how to proceed; whether to resign
the government, as Sylla had done, or
take the chance of being murdered, as
Julius Cæsar was; at last, by the ad-
vice of Mæcenas, his particular friend,
he resolved to keep the throne, under

*See N^o. VII. of *Roman Monarchy*.—Ancient History. Part First.

the title of Cæsar Imperator. Cæsar behaved in such a condescending and engaging manner, that he gained the love of the people, and then made an offer of resigning his power into their hands ; but they unanimously entreated him to take the whole government of the Empire upon him, to which, with apparent reluctance, he consented, and was made Emperor, under the name of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

Number XLVIII.

A VIEW of the City of ROME in its State of
MAGNIFICENCE.

ROME was now at a high pitch of glory, its dominions were no less than between three and four thousand miles in length; containing, in EUROPE, Italy, both the Gauls, Spain, Greece, Illyrium, Dacia, Penonia, part of Britain, and Germany. In ASIA, all those provinces that went under the names of Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Judea,

part of Mesopotamia. In AFRICA, Egypt, Afric, Numidia, Mauritania, and Lybia, besides many islands and parts of other provinces.

The yearly revenues of the state were computed at near forty millions of our money.

The city itself is said to have been fifty miles in compass, and to have contained near four millions of people ; it was exceedingly magnificent, abounding with palaces, houses, temples, statues, triumphal arches, &c. built of marble ; the ruins of many of them are still to be seen. The manners of

the people were greatly altered; they were no longer remarkable for their heroism which had formerly distinguished them, but more civilized and polite, and gave great attention to arts and sciences.

PART the THIRD.

The EMPIRE of ROME.

Number XLIX.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, TIBERIUS CÆSAR, CALIGULA, and CLAUDIUS.

WHEN Augustus was settled on the throne, he made a number of good laws, and, by his mildness and clemency, set an excellent example to

190. A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
his people ; several foreign wars were
successfully carried on by his generals
but he suffered much from the loss of
friends, and the wickedness of some of
his family.

Under the reign of this Emperor our
Saviour JESUS CHRIST was born into
the world.

Augustus reigned fifty-seven years,
and then died in the seventy-sixth year
of his age.

TIBERIUS (son of Tiberius Nero,
and Livia, who was afterwards the wife
of Augustus) had been adopted by the
late Emperor, and admitted to a share

of the government. He was a man of
 very suspicious, cruel temper, among
 other bad actions, he engaged Pison,
 governor of Syria, to poison his nephew,
 Germanicus, an excellent Prince, who
 had done signal services for his country.
 When Tiberius was old, he retired
 to the island of Capræa, where he passed
 his life in a shameful manner, leaving
 the care of the Empire to Sejanus, a
 man of the same wicked disposition
 with himself. Tiberius lived seventy-
 eight years, and reigned twenty-eight.
 In his reign our Saviour JESUS CHRIST
 was crucified, and rose from the dead.

CAIUS CALIGULA, succeeded, he was extremely profane and wicked; he pretended to be a god, and was so barbarous as to wish the Roman people had but one neck, that he might cut it off by a single stroke. When he had reigned a little above three years, he was killed by a number of conspirators, at the head of whom was Cassius Cherea, a tribune, whom he had repeatedly insulted: Caligula lived twenty-nine years.

CLAUDIUS, uncle to the late Emperor, was fixed upon to succeed him; he was a very weak Prince, who, in-

he instead of governing the nation, suffered
 he others to govern him. His mother,
 ar Antonia, used to say, whenever she
 ple met with a very silly man, "He is as
 cut great a fool as my son Claudius!"
 he This Emperor had two wives, Messa-
 rs, lina and Agrippina, both very wicked
 a- women: he set aside Britannicus, his
 us own son, and adopted Nero, a son
 e- which Agrippina had when she was the
 t- wife of a former husband. Under
 Claudius Great Britain became a Ro-
 - man province. He reigned thirteen
 ; years and eight months, and died at the
 - age of sixty-three.

Number L.

NERO, GALBA, OTHO, and VITELLIUS.

NERO, the adopted son of Claudius, succeeded him; he reigned with great clemency for the first five years, but afterwards proved one of the most cruel tyrants that ever existed. He ordered his mother, Agrippina, to be put to death, set the city of Rome on fire, and then raised a cruel persecution against the Christians, under pretence that they had done it. He put to death

the famous philosopher Seneca, who had been his preceptor, and many others; at last Sergius Galba, governor of Spain, marched with an army against Rome; as soon as Nero heard this, he was quite frantic with terror; and being prevented from taking poison, he ran from house to house for shelter, which was refused him, till Pheron, who had formerly been his servant, offered to conceal him in his country-house; to this place of refuge he escaped with great difficulty; but, on being told, that the Senate had condemned him to be fixed naked in a

196 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
pillory, and there scourged to death,
he stuck a dagger in his throat and
killed himself. He reigned upwards
of thirteen years, and died in the thirty-
second year of his age.

GALBA, who was declared Emperor
in the room of Nero, was seventy years
old; he was, in his natural disposition,
a good man, and formed plans for the
welfare of the Empire, but suffered
himself to be governed by favourites,
which prevented his executing the plans
with steadiness; and he gave great of-
fence, by condemning some illustrious
persons unheard, and pardoning others

that deserved punishment. Otho, who had been disappointed in his expectations, that Galba would name him as his heir, raised a sedition against him; the soldiers obliged the people to accept Otho as Emperor, and Galba was soon slain, after he had reigned about seven months.

OTHO reigned but a short time, before Vitellius, who had prevailed on the legions he commanded to make him Emperor, came to Rome with a great army. Otho had an engagement with him, in which he lost his life, and his forces were defeated. He reigned

198 *A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of*
only three months, and was a very
wicked Prince.

VITELLIUS was a very cruel man,
and remarkable for gluttony; he never
thought he had eaten enough, and
committed so many enormities, that
he was quite hateful to his subjects:
the legions of the East resolved to make
Vespasian Emperor. Antonius, his com-
mander, went with a great army, and
after a sharp contest, destroyed the Ca-
pitol, and afterwards besieged Rome;
Vitellius was seized by the soldiers, who
put him to a cruel death, and then
threw his body, with a hook, into

the Tiber. He reigned about eight months, and died at the age of fifty-seven.

Number LI.

VESPASIAN, TITUS, DOMITIAN, NERVA.

VESPASIAN proved a very good Emperor. He was always grieved when under the necessity of inflicting punishments, and in every respect set a good example to his people, excepting that in some instances he discovered a propensity to covetousness. Having reign-

ed ten years he was seized with a fatal disease; and when he was just expiring, he cried out, "An Emperor ought to die standing;" upon which he raised himself on his feet, and expired in the arms of those who supported him.

TIRUS, the son of Vespasian, was made Emperor at the decease of his father, to the great joy of the people. He had, in the life-time of Vespasian, destroyed the city of Jerusalem, and was, by some, thought to be inclined to cruelty; but his conduct as Emperor was such, as caused him to be called the delight of mankind. If it hap-

pened that a day passed without his doing some act of benevolence, he used to say to his friends, "I have lost a day!" Titus sent his general, Agricola, into Britain, who reduced to order those who had rebelled, and civilized the manners of this people, which were, at that time, very savage and ferocious, Titus reigned a little more than two years, and then died of a fever at the age of forty-one.

DOMITIAN, the brother of Titus, succeeded him; he was of a very cruel disposition, and is said to have made it his diversion, in the beginning of his

202 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
reign, to kill flies by sticking them
through with a bodkin; a custom,
which it is supposed, he contracted in
his childhood, and which first harden-
ed his heart. After this he exercised
the most horrid barbarities upon man-
kind, and was a cruel persecutor of the
Christians; at last he was put to death
by his own guards, at the age of fifty-
five years, when he had reigned fifteen
years.

COCEIUS NERVA, a man of an
illustrious family, was chosen Emperor
by the Senate; he was remarkable for
his virtues, but was not qualified to go-

vern such an Empire, for he had not firmness to oppose ambitious, designing men; and finding that he could not contest with his enemies, he adopted Ulpius Trajan, a very valiant man, who was, at that time, governor in Germany, and intended him as a partner in the Empire; but before Trajan returned, Nerva was seized with a fever, and died in the sixty-sixth year of his age; he reigned a little more than one year.

Number LII.

TRAJAN, ADRIAN, ANTONINUS PIUS,
MARCUS AURELIUS.

TRAJAN was not only brave, but wise and good; and obtained the surname of Optimus, or the Best. He subdued all the East, and destroyed the Empire of the Parthians; but with all his goodness, he was persuaded to persecute the Christians; however, as soon as he was convinced that they were an innocent, and inoffensive people, he put

stop to the persecution. As this good Emperor was pursuing his conquests, he was seized with an apoplexy, which put an end to his life in his sixty-third year; he reigned nineteen years and a half.

ADRIAN, the nephew of Trajan, succeeded him; he was inclined to be good, but had not always resolution to practise the virtues he approved, but frequently fell into the commission of the crimes which he could not but abhor. It was one of his maxims, that an Emperor should, like the Sun, diffuse warmth and vigour to the whole earth;

he, therefore, travelled about to visit the whole of his dominions, and at last, resolved to end his days at Rome; and finding his strength declining, he adopted Antoninus as his successor; soon after which, he died in his sixty-second year, after reigning near twenty-two years.

ANTONINUS, the successor of Adrian, was eminent for his virtue, humanity, and sweetness of disposition, which gained him the title of *Pius*, or the *Pious*. There was peace during his reign; so he employed himself in endeavouring to promote the happiness of mankind,

the finding himself seized with a violent
fever, he was very impatient to die, and
adopted Marcus Aurelius; soon after
which he expired in his seventy-fifth
year, having had a prosperous reign of
twenty-two years and upwards.

MARCUS AURELIUS was remarkable
for his virtues and accomplishments;
but he was imprudent, in taking as a
partner in the Empire, Lucius Verrus,
a man very unfit for so important a
trust, which occasioned great disturban-
ces in the state; to these were added
earthquakes, famine, and pestilence,
which the heathen priests ascribed to

168 A DESCRIPTION of PRINTS of
the Christians, who, in consequence of
this accusation, were most barbarously
persecuted. At length Verrus died of
an apoplexy, and soon after Aurelius
stopped the persecution, and restored
prosperity to his subjects: going after-
wards against the Scythians, he was
seized with the plague, and died in his
fifty-eighth year, having reigned nine-
teen years. This Emperor was a great
Philosopher.

Number LIII.

COMMODUS, PERTINAX, DIDIUS, SEVERUS.

COMMODUS, the son of Aurelius, was the next Emperor, instead of copying the virtues of his father, he imitated the vices of Nero, and was guilty of the most extravagant follies, and the most wanton barbarities. He was, at last, killed as a tyrant in the thirty-first year of his age, when he had reigned near thirteen years.

HELVICUS PERTINAX was chosen to succeed Commodus; he was remarkable for his courage and virtues, and ruled with great justice and moderation; but his foldiers, who had been corrupted by their late Emperor, hated him for his endeavours to bring them into good order; and when he had reigned only three months, entered his palace in a tumultuous manner, and one of them killed him with a lance.

DIDIVS, after the death of Pertinax, bought the Empire of the soldiers, but had no skill to govern it, and soon made himself ridiculous by his weakness, and

detestable by his avarice, so that he could not stir out without being insulted as a thief who had stolen the Empire. He was soon put to death in his palace.

SEPTIMUS SEVERUS, an African, was next proclaimed Emperor; he was a man of great wit and learning, but hated for his wickedness and cruelty. He was very fond of war, and carried on several in foreign parts, particularly in Britain; and subdued Pescennius and Clodius Albinus, two competitors for the Empire; at last he died at York, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, after a reign of about thirteen years.

Number LIV.

CARACALLA and GETA, MACRINUS,
HELIOGABALUS.

ANTONINUS CARACALLA and
GETA, the two sons of Severus, suc-
ceeded him; they reigned with equal
authority. Caracalla was of a barbarous
disposition, Geta of a mild temper.
these two brothers had a great hatred to
each other, and in a short time Cara-
calla killed Geta in the arms of his
mother.

As soon as Caracalla found himself sole Emperor, he pursued such a course of cruelty and oppression, that he became more abominable than even Nero, and Domitian; at last he was killed by Martial, who was employed by Macrinus, commander of the forces in Mesopotamia. This tyrant reigned only six years.

MACRINUS was made Emperor two days after the death of Caracalla; he reigned a little more than one year, and was then put to death, together with his son, who reigned with him.

HELIOGABALUS was the next Em-

peror; he was but ten years old when he came to the throne; this Prince was remarkable for his vices, and boundless prodigality; he used to say, that dishes which cost but a little money were not worth eating. When he had reigned four years, he was put to death by the soldiers, and his body, after having been dragged through the city, was thrown into the Tiber.

Number LV.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, PUP-
NUS, and BALBINE.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, cousin to
the late Emperor, succeeded him ; he
was a good and just Prince, and a
great lover of learning ; and though but
sixteen years old, had such a solidity of
judgment, that he was considered as a
wise old man. He reigned thirteen
years, and was then murdered in a
mutiny among his soldiers.

MAXIMIN, who had had a principal hand in the sedition raised against the late Emperor, was chosen in his room.

He was originally the son of a poor herdsman in Thrace; after following his father's humble profession for some time, he enlisted into the Roman army. It is said that he was eight feet high, and so strong, that he could tear up trees by the roots, eat forty pounds of meat in a day, and drink six gallons of wine. Maximin was very cruel in his nature, and a great persecutor of the Christians. The Senate declared him an enemy to the State; and at last he was killed by

his own soldiers in the fifty-sixth of his
age, after he had reigned three years.
His dead body was cast out to be de-
voured by dogs, and birds of prey.

PUPUNNUS and BALBINUS next
reigned together for about ten or eleven
months; they were beloved by the peo-
ple, but were put to death by the sol-
diers.

Number LVI.

GORDIAN, PHILIP, DECIUS, GALLUS.

GORDIAN, a young Prince of most amiable disposition, was raised to the empire when only sixteen years old; he reigned six years, and was then put to death by order of Philip, whom he had admitted into a share of the government.

PHILIP was received as sole Emperor after the death of Gordian, and divided the empire with his own son, the only

ROMAN HISTORY.

six years old. In the forty-fifth year of his age, and fifth of his reign. Philip and his son were both killed by the soldiers.

DECIUS, who was general to the former Emperor, succeeded him; he was very barbarous to the Christians, yet, in other respects a man of merit and abilities; but the Roman Empire was declining very fast, and his wisdom could not preserve it. After a reign of near two years Decius was drowned as he was fighting against the barbarians.

GALLUS was the next Emperor; he bought a dishonourable peace, by agree-

ing to pay an annual tribute to the Goths. He was a very wicked man, and a bad Emperor. Gallus and his son, who reigned with him, were both slain in a civil war by Æmelianus, his general, about four years after Gallus came to the throne.

Number LVII.

VALERIAN, GALIENUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDI
AURELIAN.

THE Senate refused to acknowledge Æmelianus as Emperor, and chose VA-

VALERIAN. He seemed to have a good mind, and tried to reform the State, but was unfortunately taken prisoner by Sapor, King of Persia, who treated him with unexampled cruelty, and at last caused him to be flayed alive.

GALIENUS, the son of Valerian, was admitted to fill his throne. While his father was suffering the most dreadful torments, he gave himself up to luxury and excess, and suffered the Empire to be torn from him. There were no less than thirty competitors for it: these are called in history the thirty tyrants. Galienus was at last killed.

FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS was nominated to the Empire, and universally approved. He was a man of good morals and very valiant; he had great success against the Goths, but died of a pestilential fever.

AURELIAN, a man of mean and obscure birth, was next raised to the throne; he was one of the best Emperors that had ever reigned, only a little inclined to severity, which provoked the soldiers to slay him in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and fifth of his reign.

Number LVIII.

CLAUDIUS TACITUS, AURELIUS PROBUS,
AURELIUS CARUS, DIOCLESIAN.

CLAUDIUS TACITUS was chosen by the Senate to succeed Aurelian; he was a very good man, but when he had reigned six months he died of a fever, as he was on his march to oppose the Parthians and Scythians, who had invaded his Empire.

AURELIUS PROBUS was famous for

the excellency of his character, and his skill in military affairs; he was chosen with universal consent to succeed Tacitus; after he had reigned six years he was killed in a mutiny.

AURELIUS CARUS was next elected Emperor; he was shortly after, with many others, struck dead by lightning in his tent.

DIOCLESIAN was a person of mean birth, but had raised himself by his merit to a high command in the army, and was at last elected Emperor; he took in MAXIMIAN as a partner in the government, and after performing a

a number of gallant actions, they both resigned their dignity on the same day, and retired to spend the rest of their lives in a private station.

Number LIX.

CONSTANTIUS and GALERIUS, CONSTANTINE
the GREAT, CONSTANTIUS.

CONSTANTIUS and GALERIUS, who had been declared Cæsars by the late Emperors, were acknowledged as their successors. The first was wise, brave,

and merciful; the latter cruel and brutal. Constantius died in Britain, and appointed his son Constantine to succeed him: Galerius was seized with an incurable disease, which soon put an end to his life.

CONSTANTINE had at first some competitors for the Empire, but he overcame them, and about that time was converted to christianity. He removed the seat of the Empire from Rome to Byzantium; where a new city was raised, and from him named CONSTANTINOPLE; after this Rome never recovered its former grandeur. Constantine left

three sons, among whom the Empire was divided; after his death this division contributed greatly to its destruction.

Constantius, the second son of Constantine, survived his brothers, and became sole Emperor. The Goths, who had been bravely opposed by Constantine, became very formidable enemies to the Romans; the latter had lost their courage, the former were very ferocious and hardy. Constantius was a weak and timid prince, and not able to encounter with them: He reigned thirty-eight years.

Number LX.

JULIAN the APOSTATE, JOVIAN, VELEN-
TINIAN, VALENS.

JULIAN had embraced the christian faith, but was persuaded by some heathen Philosophers to renounce it, after which he became an enemy to Christians, and made an attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, but was prevented by flames bursting out of the ground. He was very successful against

the barbarians; but after a short reign of two years, he was killed by an unknown hand in an expedition against Persia. The heathens rank this Emperor next to Julius Cæsar.

JOVIAN was next declared Emperor, he professed the christian faith, and comforted the Christians; but reigned only eight months.

VALENTINIAN next obtained the Empire, and admitted, as his colleague, his brother VALENS, with whom he divided the provinces. Valentinian governed in the West, Valens in the East. Valentinian endeavoured to restore the

accient plan of the Empire, but was not able to accomplish his design. Being seized at Rome with a violent distemper, that threatened to put an end to his life, he made his son Gratian Emperor with him. When Valentinian had reigned nearly twelve years, he died of convulsion fits.

VALENS survived his brother about three years; he was a very ignorant man, and naturally of an indolent inactive temper. He had a quarrel with the Goths, and being wounded in battle, retired to a small cottage, where he was burnt alive by the barbarians. Dur-

ing the reigns of Valentinian and Valens the Huns and Allares, a fierce and savage people, passed into Italy, and made dreadful devastation, and many of the Roman provinces were worsted one after the other.

Number LXI.

GRATIAN, VALENTINIAN II. THEODOSIUS
the Great, HONORIOUS.

GRATIAN succeeded his father; but finding that the people preferred his brother Valentinian, who was then

but four or five years old, he yielded to their desires, admitted him as his partner, and treated him with all possible kindness. In his reign the Goths made dreadful ravages, but were cut to pieces by Theodosius, a valiant general. Gratian finding that he stood in need of a better colleague than his little brother, raised Theodosius to the Empire of most of the provinces that had been governed by Valens. Gratian defeated the Germans, and made a great slaughter of them, but was at last murdered by Andragathias, general to Maximus, who was governor of Gaul. He reigned in

all sixteen years, and lived twenty-four,

Valentinian the second retained that share of the Empire which belonged to his brother, and reigned after him nine years; he was then murdered by Arbogastes, a general, who had before attempted to control his authority. He bore the title of Emperor upwards of sixteen years. He was a prince of a very amiable disposition.

THEODOSIUS was an excellent general, and as good an Emperor: he governed according to the principles of christianity; and though expert in arms,

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never engaged in any unnecessary war.
in his general behaviour he was cour-
teous to all. When he was about sixty
years old being seized with the dropsy,
he divided the Empire between his two
sons, appointing one Emperor of the
East, the other Emperor of the West;
soon after which he died, having reign-
ed fifteen years.

-98 The *WESTERN EMPIRE*.

HONORIUS, the eldest son of
Theodosius, was Emperor of the West.

The valour and conduct of his father had restrained the Goths from the destruction they meditated; but after the death of Theodosius a large body of them, who had been called in to assist the forces of the Empire under the command of Alaric their king, carried on a war for several years against the Romans. Alaric received, from time to time, fresh supplies of troops from his native country, and threatened the total destruction of Italy; at last he besieged Rome, and the Senate dispatched ambassadors to treat of peace, which he would grant on no other conditions,

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than that they should give him all their
riches and their slaves. Soon after this
he returned with his army again, and
committed shocking depredations.

Honorius reigned unhappily twenty-
eight years after the death of his father.

Number LXII.

VALENTINIAN III. MAXIMUS, ROMULUS,
AUGUSTULUS, ODOECER.

VALENTINIAN, the son of Ho-
norius' sister was made Emperor after

the death of his uncle. Under this prince every thing went to ruin, and he was at last put to death.

MAXIMUS, who caused Valentinian to be killed, succeeded him, and married his wife Eudoxia; he was deprived of his Empire by Gonforic, king of the Vandals. After this there were several others in succession, who bore the title of Emperors without the power, the last of whom was named Romulus Augustulus; he resigned even the title to his conqueror Odoacer, king of the Heruli.

ODOEER assumed the title of KING OF ALL ITALY, and put an end to the western Empire. This happened about five hundred and twenty-two years after the battle of Pharsalia, and four hundred and seventy-six after the birth of our Saviour. Out of the ruins of the Roman Empire arose several kingdoms.

EASTERN EMPIRE.

ARCADIUS, son to Theodosius, and brother of Honorius, inherited the eastern Empire, of which Constantinople was the metropolis, and it descended from him to a long succession of Emperors down to the year 1453, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks under Mahomed the II^d. Out of the ruins of the western Empire arose that of the Turks.

Numbers LXIII and LXIV.

THE names of the eastern Emperors who reigned till the destruction of the western Empire were,

ARCADIUS, Theodosius II. Marcian, Leo the Thracian, Leo the Boy, Zeno, Isauricus, Basilisc, Anastatius.

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